

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

MARTI ECKLOFF,

Plaintiff,

Case No. 2:17-01049-RFB-PAL

V.

NANCY A. BERRYHILL, Acting  
Commissioner of Social Security,

Defendant.

## SCREENING ORDER

(IFP App – ECF No. 1)

Plaintiff Marti Eckloff has submitted an Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* (ECF No. 1) pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915 along with a Complaint (ECF No. 1-1). This Application and Complaint are referred to the undersigned pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A) and LR IB 1-3 of the Local Rules of Practice.

## I. *IN FORMA PAUPERIS* APPLICATION

Ms. Eckloff's Application includes the affidavit required by § 1915(a) showing an inability to prepay fees and costs or give security for them. Accordingly, the request to proceed *in forma pauperis* will be granted. The court will now review the Complaint.

## II. SCREENING THE COMPLAINT

After granting a request to proceed *in forma pauperis*, a court must screen the complaint and any amended complaints filed prior to a responsive pleading. *Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1129 (9th Cir. 2000) (en banc). The simplified pleading standard set forth in Rule 8(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure<sup>1</sup> applies to all civil actions, with limited exceptions. *Alvarez v. Hill*, 518 F.3d 1152, 1159 (9th Cir. 2008). A properly pled complaint must therefore provide “a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.” Fed. R. Civ.

<sup>1</sup> Any reference to a “Rule” or the “Rules” in this Order refer to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

1 P. 8(a)(2); *see also Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). Although Rule 8  
2 does not require detailed factual allegations, it demands “more than labels and conclusions” or a  
3 “formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678  
4 (2009) (citation omitted). A complaint “must contain sufficient allegations of underlying facts to  
5 give fair notice and to enable the opposing party to defend itself effectively.” *Starr v. Baca*, 652  
6 F.3d 1202, 1216 (9th Cir. 2011).

7 Federal courts are given the authority dismiss a case if the action is legally “frivolous or  
8 malicious,” fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or seeks monetary relief from  
9 a defendant who is immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2). The standard for  
10 determining whether a plaintiff has failed to state a claim upon which relief can be granted under  
11 § 1915 is the same as the Rule 12(b)(6) standard for failure to state a claim. *Watison v. Carter*,  
12 668 F.3d 1108, 1112 (9th Cir. 2012). Review under Rule 12(b)(6) is essentially a ruling on a  
13 question of law. *North Star Intern. v. Ariz. Corp. Comm’n*, 720 F.2d 578, 580 (9th Cir. 1983). In  
14 considering whether a plaintiff states a valid claim, the court accepts as true all material allegations  
15 in the complaint and construes them in the light most favorable to the plaintiff. *Russell v. Landrieu*,  
16 621 F.2d 1037, 1039 (9th Cir. 1980). When a court dismisses a complaint pursuant to § 1915, a  
17 plaintiff is ordinarily given leave to amend with directions as to curing its deficiencies, unless it is  
18 clear from the face of the complaint that the deficiencies could not be cured by amendment. *Cato*  
19 *v. United States*, 70 F.3d 1103, 1106 (9th Cir. 1995).

20 Here, Ms. Eckloff’s Complaint challenges a decision by the Social Security Administration  
21 (“SSA”) denying her disability insurance benefits under Title II of the Social Security Act. *See*  
22 Compl. (ECF No. 1-1) ¶ 3. To state a valid denial of benefits claim, a complaint must give the  
23 defendant fair notice of what the plaintiff’s claim is and the grounds upon which it rests. *Starr*,  
24 652 F.3d at 1216. To do so, a complaint should state when and how a plaintiff exhausted her  
25 administrative remedies with the SSA and the nature of her disability, including when she claims  
26 she became disabled. The complaint should also contain a short and concise statement identifying  
27 the nature of the plaintiff’s disagreement with the SSA’s determination and show that the plaintiff  
28 is entitled to relief. *See, e.g., Sabbia v. Comm’r of Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 669 F. Supp. 2d 914, 918

1 (N.D. Ill. 2009) (when submitting a complaint for judicial review to the district court, social  
2 security appellants “must not treat the matter as a simple formality” by filing “extremely  
3 perfunctory” allegations), *aff’d sub nom. Sabbia v. Astrue*, 433 F. App’x 462 (7th Cir. 2011).  
4 Although this showing need not be made in great detail, it must be presented in sufficient detail  
5 for the court to understand the disputed issues so that it can meaningfully screen the complaint.  
6 *See* 4 Soc. Sec. Law & Prac. § 56:4 (2016); 2 Soc. Sec. Disab. Claims Prac. & Proc. §§ 19:92–93  
7 (2nd ed. 2015).

8 **A. Exhaustion of Administrative Remedies**

9 Before a plaintiff can sue the SSA in federal court, she must exhaust her administrative  
10 remedies. 42 U.S.C. § 405(g); *Bass v. Social Sec. Admin.*, 872 F.2d 832, 833 (9th Cir. 1989)  
11 (“Section 405(g) provides that a civil action may be brought only after (1) the claimant has been  
12 party to a hearing held by the Secretary, and (2) the Secretary has made a final decision on the  
13 claim”). Generally, if the SSA denies a claimant’s application for disability benefits, he or she can  
14 request reconsideration of the decision. If the claim is denied upon reconsideration, a claimant  
15 may request a hearing before an Administrative Law Judge (“ALJ”). If the ALJ denies the claim,  
16 a claimant may request review of the decision by the Appeals Council. If the Appeals Council  
17 declines to review the ALJ’s decision, a claimant may then request review by the United States  
18 District Court. *See* 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.981, 416.1481. A civil action for judicial review must be  
19 commenced within 60 days after receipt of the Appeals Council’s notice of a final decision. *Id.*  
20 *See also* 20 C.F.R. § 405.501. The SSA assumes that the notice of final decision will be received  
21 within five days of the date on the notice unless shown otherwise; thus, an action commenced  
22 within 65 days is presumed timely. The civil action must be filed in the judicial district in which  
23 the plaintiff resides. 42 U.S.C. § 405 (g).

24 In this case, Ms. Eckloff alleges that on February 15, 2017, the Appeals Council denied the  
25 request for review and the ALJ’s decision became the final decision of the Commissioner. *See*  
26 Compl. ¶ 8. Thus, it appears she has exhausted her administrative remedies. She timely  
27 commenced this action as the Complaint was filed on April 14, 2017, and the Complaint indicates  
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1 that she resides within the District of Nevada. *See* Compl. ¶ 2. Accordingly, Eckloff has satisfied  
2 these prerequisites for judicial review.

3 **B. Grounds for Eckloff's Appeal and the Nature of the Disability**

4 The Complaint seeks judicial review of the Commissioner's decision denying benefits and  
5 asks the court to reverse that decision, or alternatively, to remand this matter for a new hearing. A  
6 district court can affirm, modify, reverse, or remand a decision if a plaintiff has exhausted his or  
7 her administrative remedies and timely filed a civil action. However, judicial review of the  
8 Commissioner's decision to deny benefits is limited to determining: (a) whether there is substantial  
9 evidence in the record as a whole to support the findings of the Commissioner; and (b) whether  
10 the correct legal standards were applied. *Morgan v. Comm'r Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 169 F.3d 595, 599  
11 (9th Cir. 1999).

12 In the Complaint, Eckloff contends there is not substantial medical or vocational evidence  
13 in the record to support: (a) the legal conclusion she is not disabled within the meaning of the  
14 Social Security Act; or (b) the Commissioner's finding that she could perform substantial gainful  
15 activity. *See* Compl. ¶ 12. She asserts that the record supports a finding that she is disabled and  
16 has been continuously disabled at all relevant times. *Id.* ¶ 12(c).

17 Ms. Eckloff has not stated the nature of her disability or alleged when it commenced,  
18 instead alleging only that she is disabled within the meaning of the Social Security Act. *See*  
19 Compl. ¶ 12(a). Additionally, she merely alleges that the Commissioner's decision to deny her  
20 benefits was wrong, but she fails to indicate *why* the decision is wrong other than by reciting the  
21 general standards that govern the court's review of the SSA's decision. *Id.* at ¶ 12. Rule 8's  
22 pleading standard requires more than a "formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action"  
23 and more than "labels and conclusions." *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678. A complaint merely stating that  
24 the SSA's decision was wrong and failing to describe the underlying reasons why or identify her  
25 disability is insufficient to satisfy Rule 8's pleading requirement because the complaint does not  
26 provide "fair notice of what the plaintiff's claim is and the grounds upon which it rests." *Cf. Starr*,  
27 652 F.3d at 1216 (addressing post-*Iqbal* pleading standards and holding that a complaint "must  
28 contain sufficient allegations of underlying facts to give fair notice and to enable the opposing

1 party to defend itself effectively"). Accordingly, Eckloff's Complaint fails to state a claim upon  
2 which relief can be granted.

3 Based on the foregoing,

4 **IT IS ORDERED:**

- 5 1. Plaintiff Marti Eckloff's Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* (ECF No. 1) is  
6 **GRANTED**. She will not be required to pay the \$400 filing fee.
- 7 2. Ms. Eckloff is permitted to maintain this action to conclusion without the necessity of  
8 prepayment of any additional fees or costs or the giving of a security therefor. This  
9 Order granting leave to proceed in forma pauperis shall not extend to the issuance  
10 and/or service of subpoenas at government expense.
- 11 3. The Clerk of Court shall FILE the Complaint, but SHALL NOT issue summons.
- 12 4. The Complaint is DISMISSED WITH LEAVE TO AMEND. Ms. Eckloff shall have  
13 30 days from the date of this order, or until **June 2, 2017**, to file an amended complaint,  
14 if she believes she can correct the noted deficiencies.
- 15 5. Failure to file an amended complaint in accordance with this order may result in a  
16 recommendation to the district judge that this case be closed.

17 Dated this 2nd day of May, 2017.

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20 PEGGY A. TEEN  
21 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE  
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